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FRONT COVER: Unusual Human Effigy clay pipe featuring frontal and rear hair style projecting beneath flared rim of bowl. Effigy depicts "Southern Death Cult" with grimacing bared teeth, swollen eyelids. Late Mississippian artifact measures 1-1/2" length; found by Kenneth Pennington at the Mohman site near Coosa in Floyd County, Georgia.

Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckasegee, N. Carolina

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The G.I.R.S. welcomes your support

by John F. Berner, Editor-in-chief

There are many ways to support the Genuine Indian Relic Society. Most members participate by renewing their annual membership. Without this support, publication of "Prehistoric Artifacts" would not be possible. But there are other ways each member can make an outstanding contribution. One way is by sharing information and photographs of your treasured artifacts with this journal. Picture taking is much easier now with the many quality cameras and films on the market. Some of the fine photos have been taken in natural light outdoors without special equipment. Then by adding a few lines of written information regarding color, material size and location of the find, you too can enjoy seeing your artifacts in print. Of course, identifying the name of the present collector is your option.

Another meaningful way of participation in your society is by becoming active in the organization itself. Consider working on one of the many committees or becoming a co-sponsor on a Regional Meeting & Show in your area. Or ask others who share similar collecting interests to join the G.I.R.S. today! Best of all, because the G.I.R.S. is non-profit; membership dues are tax-deductible!

G.I.R.S. is not in competition with other societies

The G.I.R.S. is not an archaeological society, although some articles do have archaeological content. We are not in competition with local or regional societies. Our purpose and appeal is dedicated to persons interested in collecting and preserving North American Indian artifacts. Of course we take a firm and positive stand against questionable items, reproductions and fraud. Many persons invited to join the G.I.R.S. quickly state that they belong to a specific local or regional archaeological society. We encourage your participation in these organizations. But, if you are truly interested in the hobby of artifact collecting, the G.I.R.S. is certainly worthy of your consideration.

We're back on schedule again!

Several members became concerned due to the lateness of our Number Two issue. It was late, but for a reason. With hopes of establishing an early Autumn show for 1985, I held the issue from the printer an additional 30 days in hopes of announcing the event. With this issue, we are back on schedule again and every effort will be made to keep it this way!

We are planning 3 Regional shows for 1986

While the potential of an Autumn show for 1985 is still possible, the calendar is very limited on suitable dates. And the G.I.R.S. makes every effort not to conflict with other meetings of similar nature held on the same date, or within 250 miles driving distance. Tentative locations for our 1986 as suggested by our Board of Directors is as follows: Southern Ohio/Northern Kentucky, Southern Illinois/Northern Missouri, and Knoxville or Nashville, Tennessee. Should you wish to assist with one of these meetings or suggest an alternative, please address your response to our President.

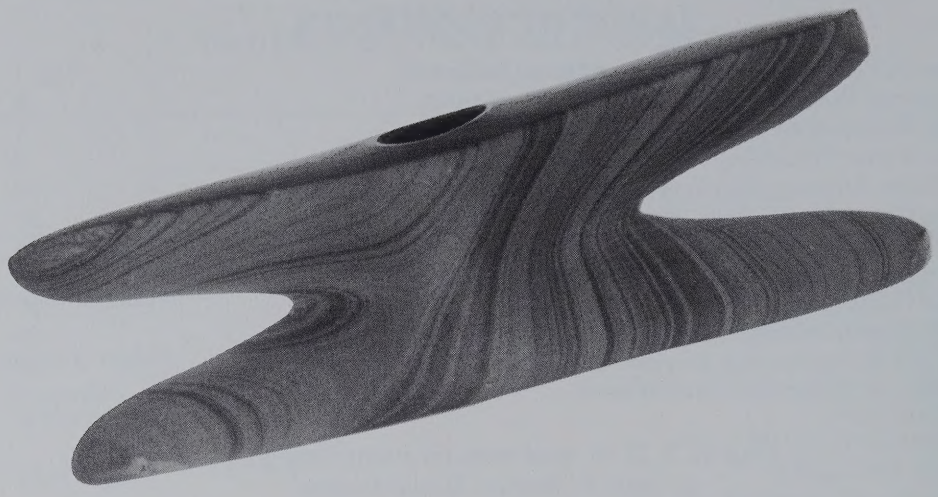

FIG: 1
Exotic rare Reel-type bannerstone of banded slate found in Spencer County, Indiana; right across the Ohio River from Owensboro, Kentucky by Floyd Stewart. Actual size (Photo by Art Gerber)
Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

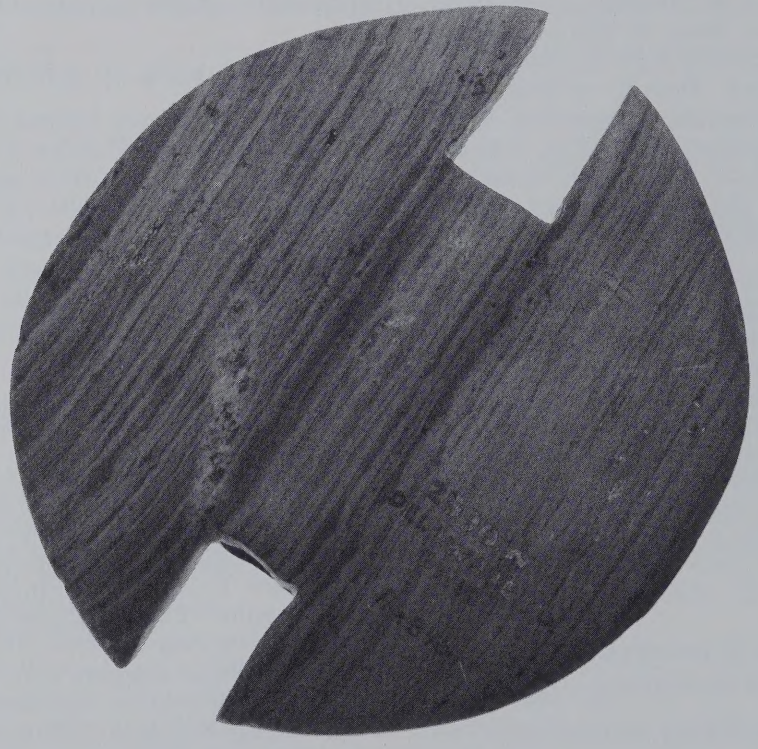

FIG: 2
Banded slate Notched-Ovate Bannerstone from Delaware County, Ohio. Formerly in the August Wehrle, Frank Burdette and Fred Bartol collections. (Photo by Art Gerber)
Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

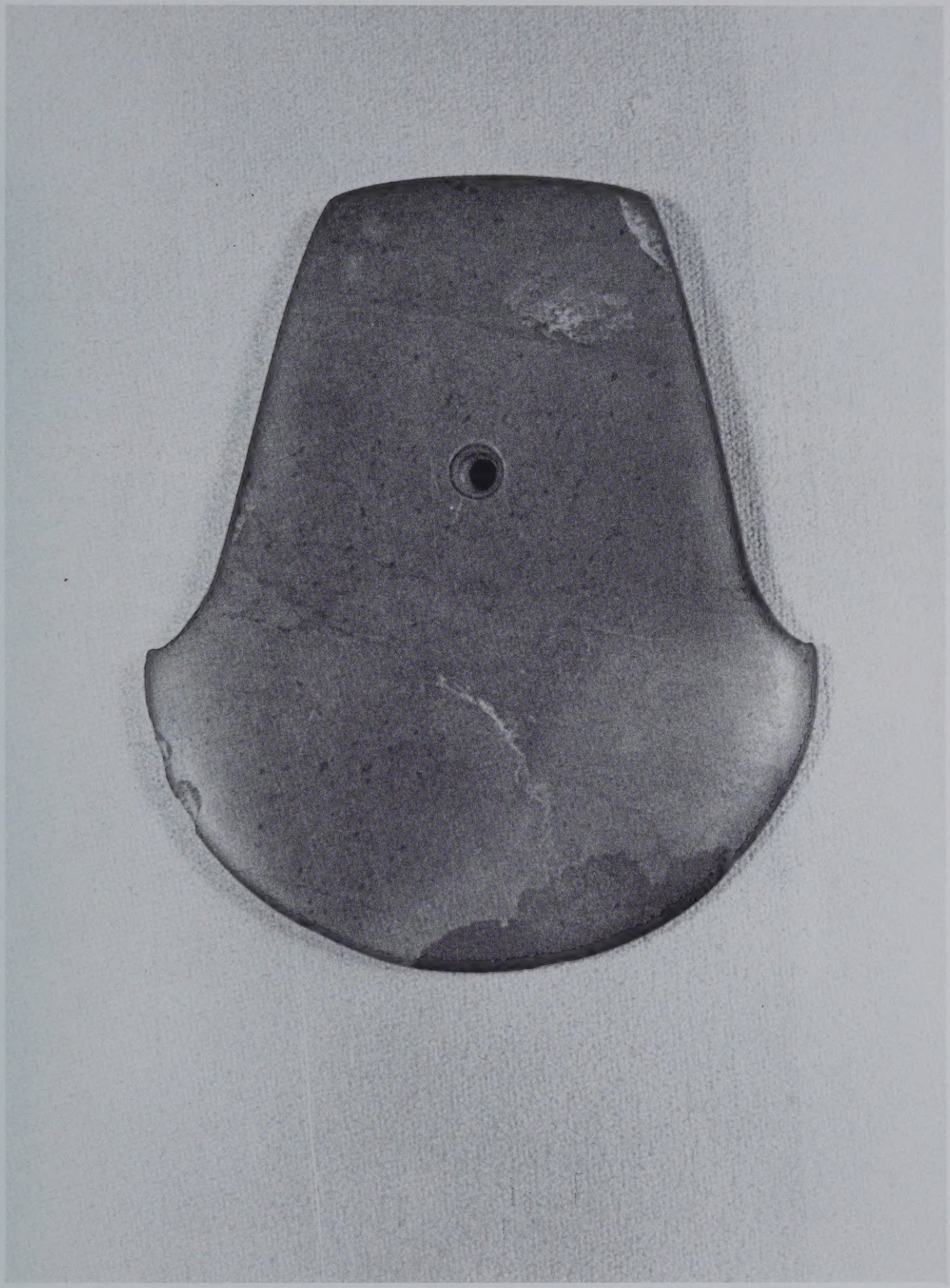

FIG: 3
Highly developed Southern type drilled spatulate made of Greenstone, measuring 5-1/8" length, 4-1/8" width. Found by Billy McCormick in the Winter of 1974 along Terrapin Creek near Piedmont, Alabama in Calhoun County. This outstanding find was made while following a bulldozer cutting fire breaks.
Collection of Glen Cheatwood, Delta, Alabama

FIG: 4
Very fine banded slate birdstone measures 5-3/8" length, featuring an incised mouth and indented eye. Both are unusual characteristics for this style. Collected by Archie Diller of Mt. Cory, Ohio in the early 1950's from a Mr. Delong who found this bird near Benton Ridge, Ohio; Hancock County while farming.
Collection of Jan Sorgenfrei, Pandora, Ohio

FIG: 5 & 6
Nearly a matched pair of Flint Spatulates from Tennessee. Left: 7-15/16" length, width 2-1/2", made of tan flint, Henry County, Tennessee. Right: 7-5/8" length, width 2-1/2", made of Dover flint, Stewart County, Tennessee
Collection of Bobby Boone, Headlands, Alabama

"Without Water", The Sinagua

by A.J. Wesolowski

The word "Sinagua" comes from the Spanish and means "people without water." The Sinagua people lived in the relatively dry regions of North Central Arizona. In the beginning these ancients produced fine plain pottery. Later they borrowed the Gila shoulder and Gila polychrome styles from their Southern neighbors.

The Sinagua were a pueblo people and lived in multiple family stone houses during the latter part of their occupation. Previously, the Sinagua lived in Pit houses. The Wupatki Pueblo Ruin is a well known Sinagua site.

It is surmised that part of the ancestral heritage of modern Hopi Indians were Sinaguas. Parts of a Jeddito bowl (ancient Hopi) were found in the same room as the large storage jar featured with this article. Also there is a very strong suspicion that the pueblos of this peaceful culture was razed by marauding Navajo.

The huge 23" tall Sinagua Water Jar has a capacity of some 30 gallons liquid. It was excavated in a dry mountainous area west of the Verde River, located on private land. It is considered plainware with a "flame pattern". When found it was in about 100 pieces as it was broken by falling rock from the Pueblo wall. Also found in nearby association was a large Gila shouldered bowl.

FIG: 7

23" tall, 30 gallon Sinagua Water Jar. Plainware with "flame patterns". Significant restoration to present condition.

Collection of A.J. Wesolowski, Paradise Valley, Arizona

FIG: 8
Bell plain finish Stirrup bottle, measures 9-1/2" height, 8-1/2" diameter. Excavated 1981 at Crosskno site, Mississippi County, Arkansas
Collection of Jack M. Hall, Moultrie, Georgia

FIG: 9
Double bottle (love bottle) of Bell plain finish grayware measures 5-1/2 " height, 9-1/4" width. Excavated in 1977 at the Campbell site of Pemiscot County, Missouri.
Collection of Jack M. Hall, Moultrie, Georgia

The Mississippi Type Axe

by J. Neal Brown

The two axes shown are fine examples of a rare type with a very limited distribution. Although grooved axes occur frequently in the upper and middle Mississippi River Valley area, they are seldom found within the state of Mississippi. However, a limited number of two different type grooved axes have been found in the Northern part of the state.

The first type, which predominates in frequency of occurrence, has a shallow horizontal groove running around the poll of the axe. This is the typical full groove axe. The second type has a distinctive groove or notch which runs vertically across the poll in addition to the horizontal groove or notch found on the typical full groove axe. Both axes pictured are of the second type and are fashioned from hard compact sandstone which was obtained locally by the Aboriginals.

Early writers referred to this axe as the Aberdeen type (large numbers of these axes have been found in the vicinity of the town of Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi) while later writers prefer to call them tri-notch axes.

Since these unique axes occur in a rather small geographical area, primarily centered within the northeastern part of the state of Mississippi, I have taken the liberty to refer to them as Mississippi type axes and hope collectors will adopt this terminology.

Now for the history of the two axes pictured. William Glass of Hamilton, Mississippi obtained the left axe from the original finder in the early 1960's. The axe was plowed out on the East side of the Tombigbee River near the mouth of McKinley Creek, Monroe County, Mississippi.

Charles Hester of Guntown, Mississippi found the axe pictured on the right in the late 1940's while excavating a large occupational midden near Walker's bridge on the Tombigbee River, Itawambia County, Mississippi. Charles related a rather interesting story that I would like to share with you concerning this particular axe. He and a friend were excavating a large midden which contained several large Walnut tree stumps. After a large area had been removed to a depth of three feet, they decided to take a Sardine and Hoop cheese break and discuss their progress. While contemplating their next move, his friend decided to shove over a large hollow Walnut tree stump left standing by their excavation. As the tree stump fell to the ground out rolled a large rattlesnake - the largest rattlesnake that he had every observed! Since it was during the winter months, the snake was in the state of stuper and very inactive. Charles reported that the snake didn't even move when he separated his head with a shovel. While climbing back to the top of the midden, Charles spotted the axe near the bottom of the hole where the large stump formerly stood. It remained in his collection until I purchased it in 1979.

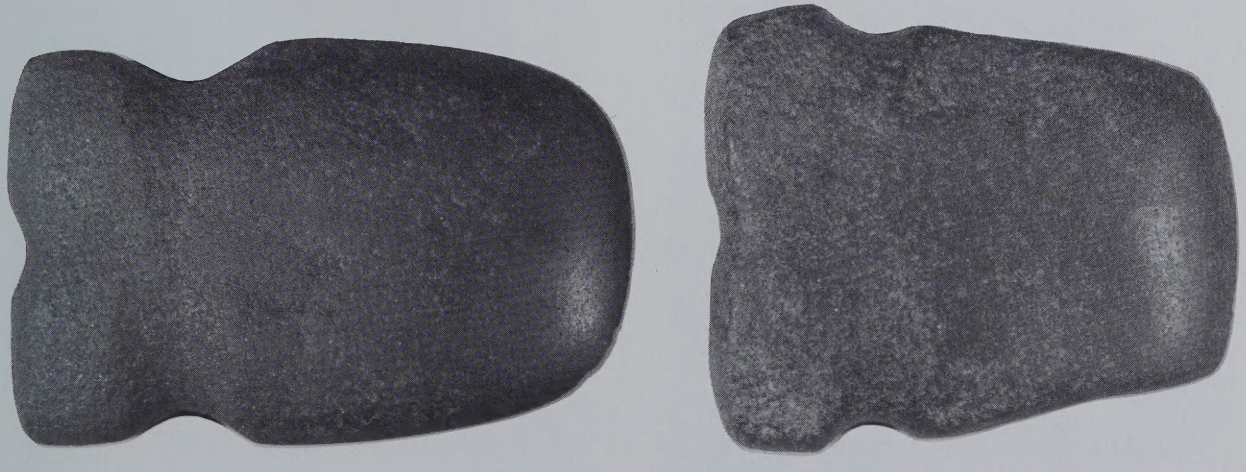

FIG: 10
Fine examples of the Mississippi Type axe, made of hard compact sandstone.
Left: Monroe County, Mississippi, Right: Itawambia County, Mississippi.
Collection of J. Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

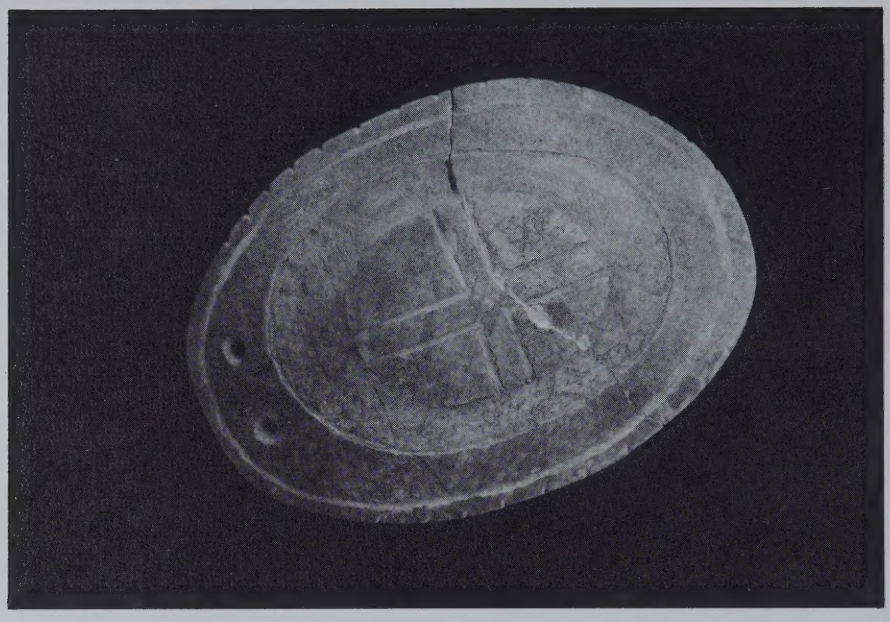

FIG: 11
Human Skull cap gorget with incised and cameo decorations, tally marked edges and central Maltese Cross design. Found in Mississippi along the Tennessee River.

Collection of Tom Davis, Stanton, Kentucky

FIG: 12 & 13
(Left) Cannel Coal gorget measuring 1-3/4" diameter, with radiating sunburst design and Maltese cross, found near Nashville, Tennessee.
(Right) Preserved wooden ornament with central perforation, previously covered with copper which retarded decay. Found on the forehead of a burial in Humphreys County, Tennessee.

Collection of Ronald Knight, Chattanooga, Tennessee

The Paleo Tradition in the Badlands

by Les Ferguson

The Badlands comprises over a million acres of barren land. This is not farming country and most of the area is devoid of growth due to a lack of rainfall. As opposed to the farm belt of the midwest where stone implements of ancient man are brought to the surface by cultivation, the winds constantly eroding the surface of the soil exposes the remains of the past. Our experience is surface hunting only and while to date a specific Folsom site has not been found in our area, other artifact seekers have located several places where these unique points are found.

The three Folsom type projectiles illustrated are all classic points, being well fluted on both sides and illustrating fine workmanship. The Black point (left) and the white (center) are both manufactured from chert. The (right) point is made of Lange semi-translucent agate. Measuring from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2" in length, this style approximates an age of 10,000 years. Examples are found throughout a five state area including Western South and North Dakota, Nebraska, Eastern Wyoming and Montana.

Conjecture provides that ancient man who made the Folsom points followed the herds of two extinct types of Bison; Antiquus and Occidentalis. It is surmised they hunted these beasts for both food and clothing. About 7 or 8 cultures of Paleo people and approximately 20 later cultures of ancient groups roamed and lived periodically in this region. No doubt that the area was well stocked with abundant wildlife. Due to the rough and rugged landscape, ambush of wildlife was fairly easy. All points illustrated were found by my wife and myself. While the condition of these items are excellent; our collection includes many partial discoveries as well. Literally thousands of hours have been spent in search of the past.

Coexisting in similar times is the Sandia projectiles. While these too are surface finds, it is impossible to prove their origin as having been associated with the Sandia culture of New Mexico. However, these examples fit the style almost perfectly. This seems to indicate that the Sandia culture ventured this far north at some particular time. Incidently, the Sandia culture is dated at aproximately 20,000 years at Sandia Cave in New Mexico. Since travel of these cultures lasted thousands of years there is no reason to doubt they covered many hundreds of miles.

Much research and study is required to identify specific artifacts. Familiarization is necessary with the many projectile types found in a given area prior to identification with any degree of accuracy. The two (left) points of black and white are the single shouldered variety of Sandias. The two (right) points are an unusual type style for our area. While I believe they are a varient of Clovis; and feature a slightly concave base, they are also slightly fluted on both sides. They appear to be vaguely similar to Meserve. The particular unidentified projectiles are approximately 2 3/4" in length. The center right point is made of a type of Moss Agate material and the extreme right projectile is semi-translucent Coffe Agate.

Being now retired, most of our spare time is spent in hunting. The winds and erosion are constantly revealing new treasures long since hidden within the earth. In search of ancient man is one of the most fulfilling pleasures of life here in the Western Badlands.

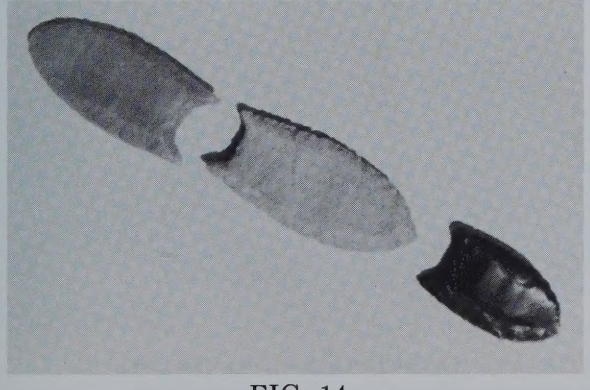

FIG: 14
Folsom projectiles from Badlands

FIG: 15
Sandia points (left) and Meserve variant (right)

Collection of Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota

FIG: 16 & 17

Front and rear view of 2 flint engravers from White County, Tennessee. Both found on the same site along Plum Creek. Formerly in the John Waggoner collection, Carthage, Tennessee.

Collection of Ronald Knight, Chattanooga, Tennessee

FIG: 18 & 19

Rare Mimbres effigy bowl with four legs, head and tail on bottom in relief. This Effigy geometric is reddish brown on white, measures 8-3/4" in diameter, 3-1/4" height and has the typical kill hole. From Southwestern New Mexico.

FIG: 20, 21, & 22
Highly developed "Walking Turtle" effigy bottle found at the Campbell site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. Features excellent detail and measures 6-3/4" in height, 8" width.
Collection of Len & Jane Weidner, Westerville, Ohio

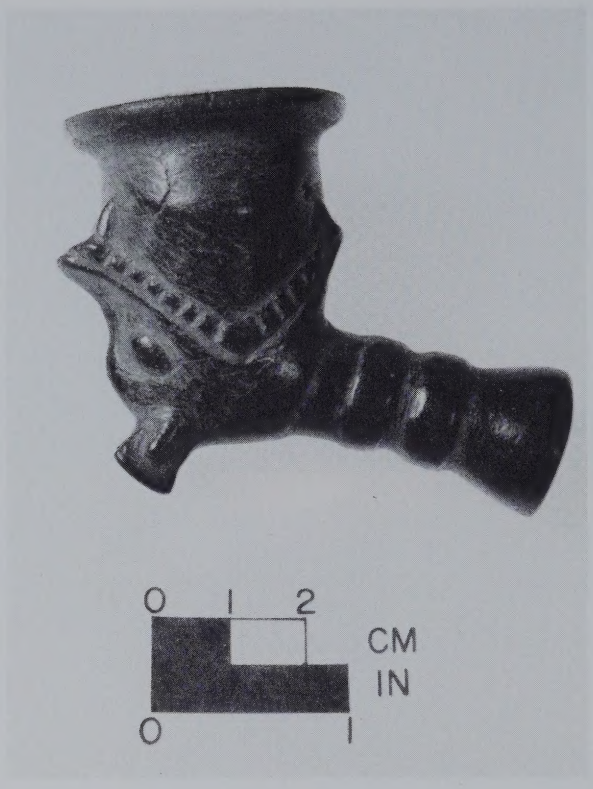

FIG: 23 & 24
Two views of finely detailed Canine effigy pipe made of Brown steatite. The ears of the animal also acts as tripodal feet to rest the pipe. The stem orifice is expanded to support the addition of the stem. From an old collection in Macon, N.C.
Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckasegee, North Carolina

A rare Autumn discovery

by Robert Palmer

The thrill of discovery drives sincere amateur archaeologists onward. With the recent discovery of a Woodland Village site along the Nottely River near Blairsville in Union County, Georgia; a test excavation was made to determine the extent of the site. In mid October of 1984 the outline of an intrusive pit was revealed to me. The pit itself which measured approximately 3 feet in diameter, and nearly 5 feet in depth was completely devoid of skeletal remains. The contents of the pit contained black midden and a large 8 to 10 lb. boulder at a depth of 4 feet below the surface near the extremity of the pit. Beneath this boulder was discovered a double conoidal tubular pipe featuring double central ring decorations and light criss-crossed engraving. The tubular pipe is gouged and polished at each end and typical of the woodland style found in the Southeast. The pipe measures approximately 10 inches in length and was 1 foot above the sterile yellow sand found in this area. Also within 6 inches of the tubular pipe was found a 3" Yadkin style point made of typical white quartzite. The projectile and the pipe, made of grey/green Steatite found in the same pit possibly can be given a date of 300 A.D. to 400 A.D. This is the time period given for the Yadkin points in the Southeast which places the artifacts within the Middle Woodland period. This exciting Autumn discovery is quite possibly the first association of the tubular double conoidal pipes where a short life spanned projectile type can be used to provide reasonably accurate dating.

FIG: 25

Double conoidal tubular pipe featuring double rings and incised engraved lines. Measures 10 inches in length, made of gray/green Steatite. Union County, Georgia.

Collection of Robert Palmer, Cleveland, Georgia

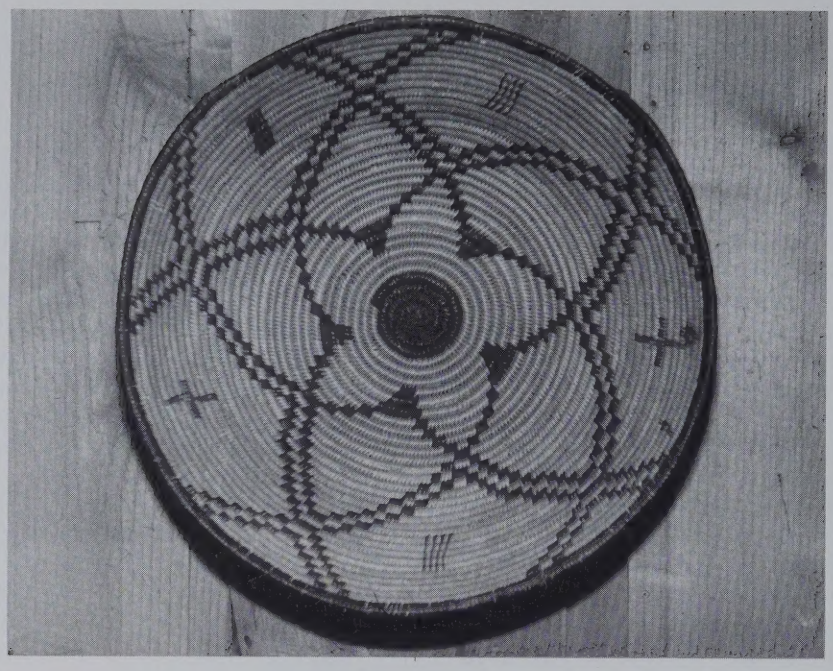

FIG: 26

Spectacular Apache Basketry Tray featuring typical "Star" or squash design, two equal arm cross designs, and four hash mark designs (commonly referred to as 4 cardinal points). This coiled Tray measures 4" deep, 18" in diameter. Condition excellent. Circa 1890 A.D.

FIG: 27

Yokut/Tulare Polychrome basket using the combination of Redbud, Devils claw (black) and Willow coiling to create ornamental banding surrounding the lower half. This design is referred to as the "Diamond Rattlesnake" decoration. This basket measures 12" in diameter, 5" in height. Condition excellent. Circa 1890 A.D.

Collection of Ray & Peggy Belcher, Avondale Est., Georgia

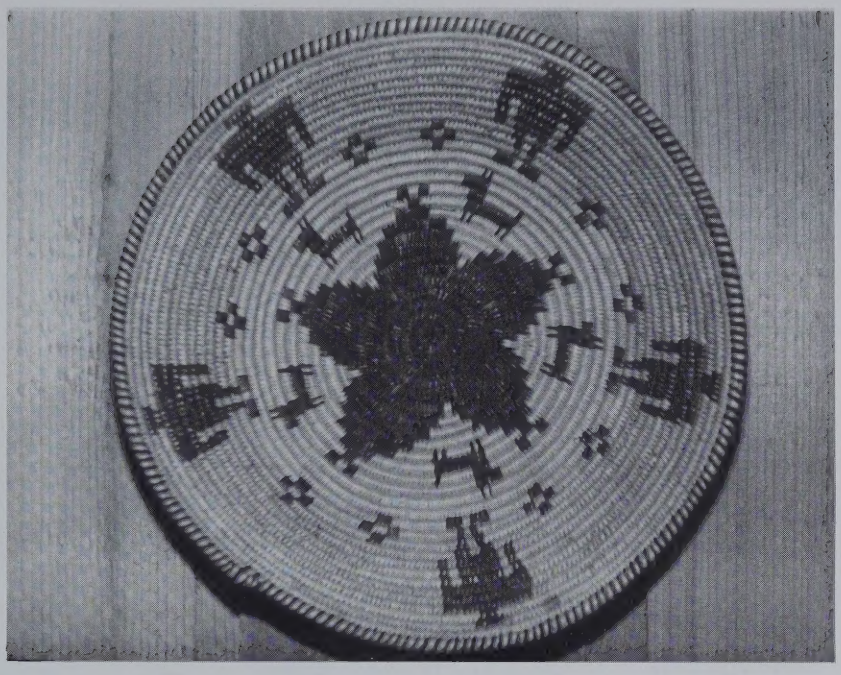

FIG: 28
Large Apache Figural Basketry Tray featuring the typical central Apache star, surrounded by five Deer figures, ten equal arm crosses, five Human male figures. Figural trays of this size are rare. Condition excellent. Measures 15" diameter, 3" deep. Circa 1900.

FIG: 29
Huge Pitt River Basketry Bowl, with stair-step/mountain design elements. This particular twined basket measures 22" in diameter, and has a depth of 12". Condition excellent. Circa 1890 A.D. (Left) Hopi Corn Kachina, Circa 1875.
Collection of Ray & Peggy Belcher, Avondale Est., Georgia

FIG: 30 & 31
Obverse and reverse of "Sun" disk or palette featuring traditional double ring and unidentifiable cult symbols. Measures 4-1/2" diameter, found Northern Alabama.

Collection of Doug Puckett, Sheffield, Alabama

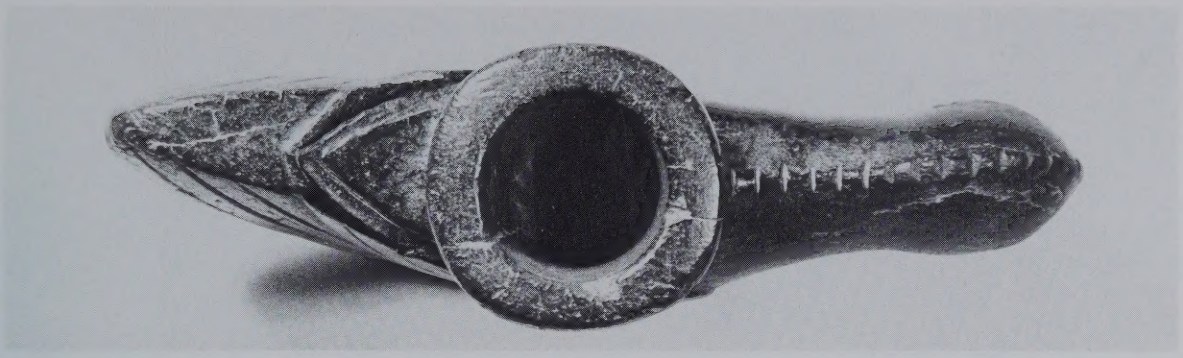

FIG: 32

FIG: 33
Profile of Coosa Duck effigy great pipe illustrating well defined wing features.

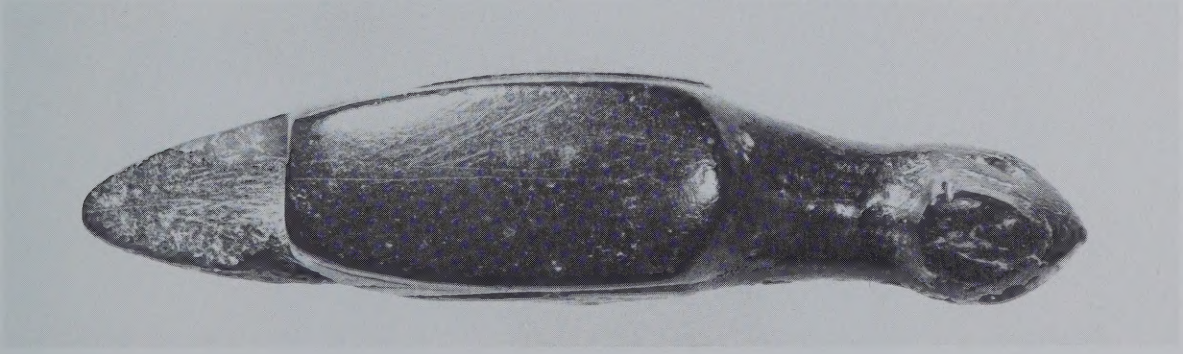

FIG: 34

The Coosa River Duck Pipe

by Jeff Wilkes

This well detailed Duck Effigy Great pipe was found in the 1930's by a Mr. Black while plowing the fields along the banks of the Coosa River near Tucker's Bend. It was sold in the early 60's for $50 to Mary Newsome who kept it until purchased by Doug Puckett in 1985. It is 8-1/4" in length, 4-1/4" in height. It is made of Brown Steatite and heavily polished.

Collection of Jimmy & Becky Wilkes, Savannah, Tennessee

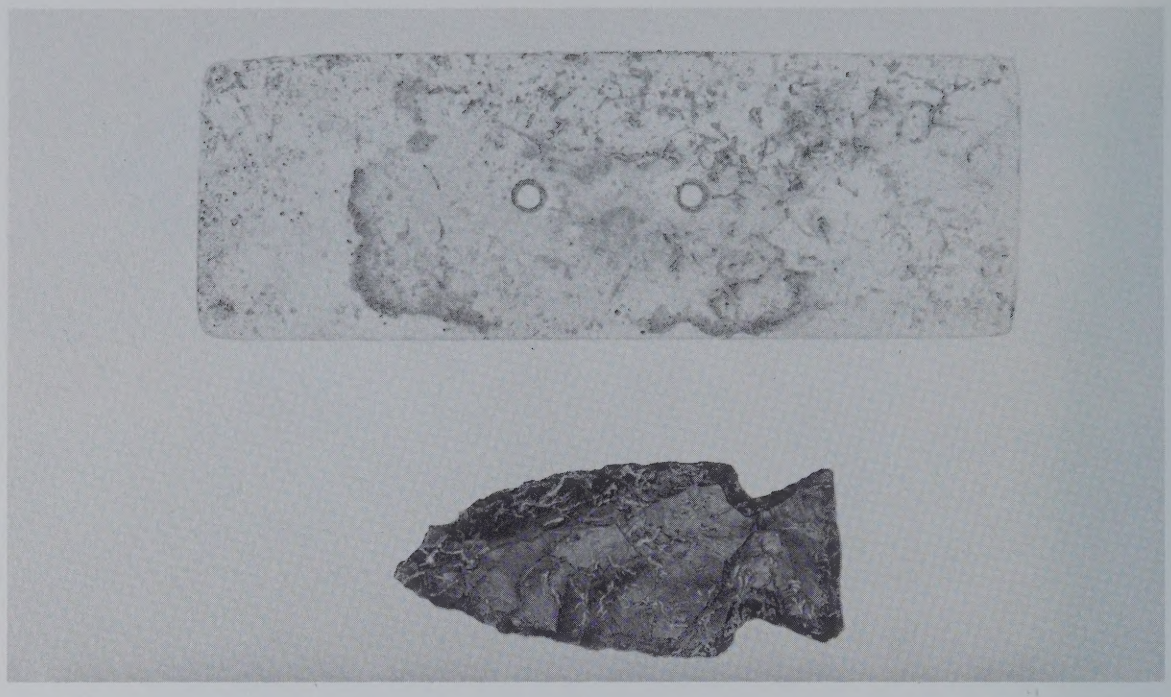

FIG: 35

Large rectangular Limestone Hopewell gorget, shown actual size along with typical burial point of Indiana Hornstone. Found at the famous Crib Mound in Spencer County, Indiana.

Collection of Don Champion, Tell City, Indiana

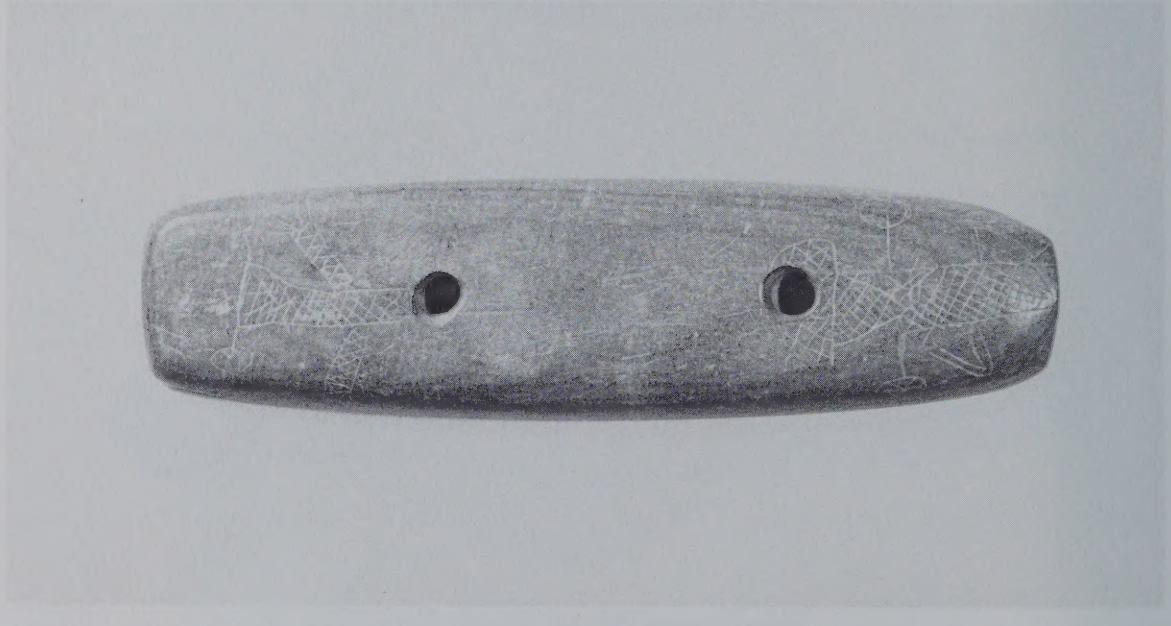

FIG: 36

Boatstone type gorget made of Red "mudstone" or claystone and found in Hardin County, Tennessee. It measures 5" in length and is highly polished. The engraving depicts an unidentified insect, possibly a "Praying Mantis", whose parts terminate at each perforation. This type of artwork is typical of the archaic period.

Collection of Wilkes family, Savannah,Tennessee

A Large Quartzite Spear from Virginia

by Rodney M. Peck

The spear shown in figure 37 is perhaps one of the finest quartzite spears recorded from Virginia. This specimen was found in the early 1960's in a plow field at the M.A. Long site in Page County, Virginia. It is most unusual that a spear this size, made of a fragile material - quartzite, shows no evidence of damage by farming equipment.

This specimen, which is 5-1/2 inches long, 2-3/4 inches wide, and 7/16 inches thick, has fine secondary flaking which gives evidence that it could have served as a hafted knife. The lithic material, gray quartzite, is native to the area, and is considered a good grade of quartzite. The base, which appears to have been reworked by the Indian, is smoothed and identifies the specimen to be a Morrow Mountain spear, which dates between 4,000 to 4,500 B.C.

Virginia is well known for producing many archaic artifacts manufactured from quartzite; however, very few large spears escape damage from modern farm equipment which makes a spear of this size, and only 7/16 inch thick, a rarity.

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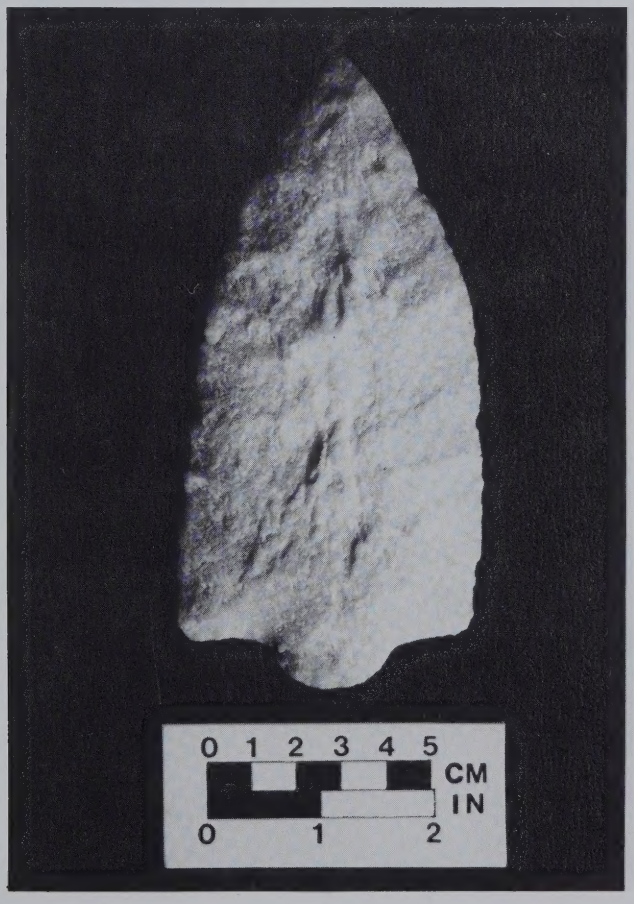


FIG: 37
Large quartzite Morrow Mountain type spear/knife from the M.A. Long site, Page County, Virginia; measures 5-1/2" length, 2-3/4" width.
Collection of Rodney Peck, Harrisburg, N.C.

FIG: 38

Top and side view of a rare southern Greenstone ceremonial pick. This artifact was found in Hardin County, Tennessee on May 31st, 1983 by Andy Stevens while surface hunting. It measures 11" in length and 3/4" in width and has slight engraving and a high polish.

Collection of Wilkes family, Savannah, Tennessee

The investment potential of Artifacts

by John F. Berner

Serious collectors buy and trade artifacts basically for two reasons. Fascination with the relics of ancient man and the pleasure of personal possession. And underneath the second reason is the potential that when desired; these collectibles can be turned into cash. Some collectors are only interested in items personally found, or given them by friends or relatives. They may disagree. Agreed. Somewhere in this publication reference is made to a situation where $50 was paid to the owner of an artifact some 50 years ago. Recently this same artifact changed hands for 100 times the original price. Few items other than collectibles and land have risen 100 times during the past 50 years!

This raises the question: "Do artifacts have an investment potential?" Of course they do! No museum, historical agency or Federal Repository would spend one thin dime to gather artifacts or do salvage archaeology if there was no value today; or expected appreciation in the future. That's why laws preventing ownership or collecting are foolish and stupid. Without a market or interest, museum doors would close, contract archaeologists and curators would find themselves at the local unemployment line in a hurry.

Investment potential of artifacts depend on several factors. The ability to prove its genuiness and authenticity, a ready and willing market, and finally; a fair asking price! The current market has slowed down a bit; but probably only on a temporary basis. Within the past five years, quality artifacts have doubled, tripled and even quadrupled in value.

To realize a return on investment in terms of profit; the value of the artifact at the time of acquisition must be worth the price paid. Then the value of the item must appreciate at a pace greater than the inflationary trend of common exchange. Let's do some comparisons: The 10¢ common arrowhead of the '60's is today's $2.00 collectible. Within 15 years, the value increased 15 times. Minor types which previously sold for $3 to $5 are now commanding $40 to $50. Increases of 10 times. The quality pieces which sold for $100 to $200, fifteen years ago now bring $2000 to $5000. This category shows an increase of 20 to 50 times up.

Who buys what? Nearly 90% of today's collectors can afford purchases from $2 to $200. About 50% of all collectors are those with excess spendable income and invest $200 to $500 for attractive artifacts. Those elite who are willing to invest amounts exceeding $1000 per artifact consist of less than 8% of all collectors.

What price range offers the best potential? Obviously fine quality pieces will always command premium prices. Common items will appreciate, but at a slower pace. I don't forsee the $2 arrowhead of today doing better than $20 by the year 2000. The medium range of artifacts which can be acquired by 50% of the collectors has the best possible opportunity for advancement in value.

Sometimes we tell ourselves that we are not investing when we spend money on attractive artifacts. Some claim to be preservationists or conservators. Let me share some honesty. I really enjoy acquiring a nice artifact. I also am hedging a bet that when I want to dispose of it, I can get more than what I paid.

FIG: 39
This Thebes type archaic point was found by Howard Cross in 1947 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. It measures 5" in length; is very finely made.
Collection of Howard Cross, Savannah, Tennessee

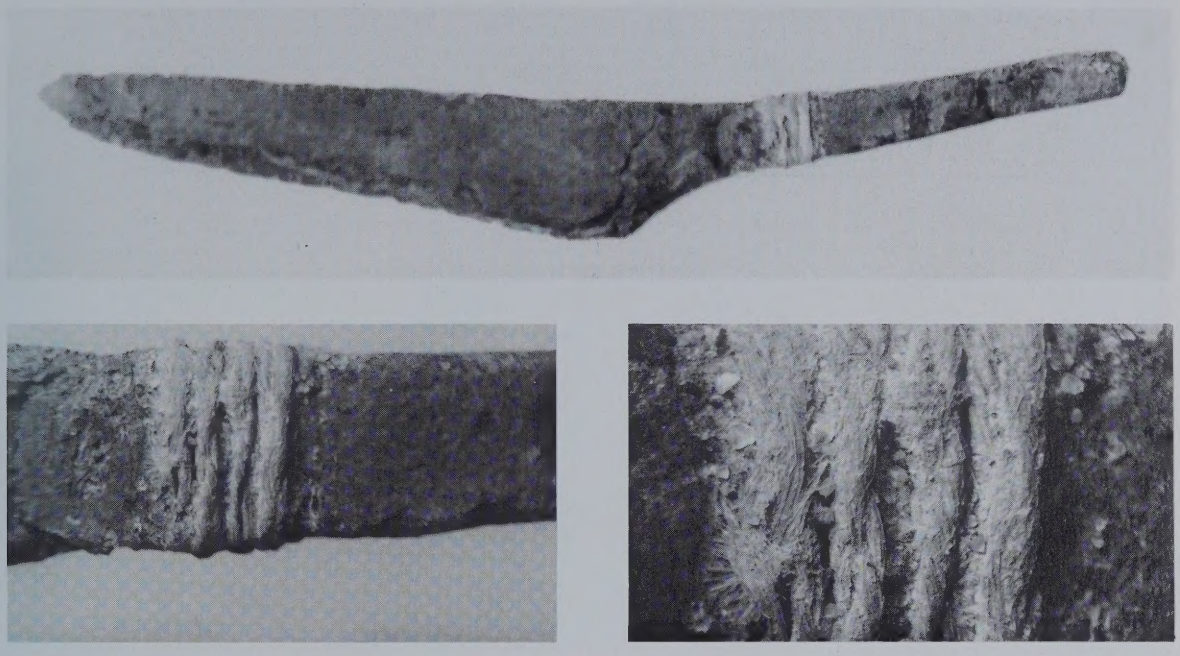


FIG:40
Three views of 5" Old Copper culture knife found by the owner at Two Rivers, Wisconsin: in sandy soil adjacent to Lake Michigan in 1922 by the owner. Microscopic examination identifies the fossilized cord on the knife shank as twisted bark from the American Linden tree. Bark was peeled vertically, cut into strips, twisted to form cordage. Copper salts preserved the binding.
Collection of Roger F. Rindt, Appleton, Wisconsin

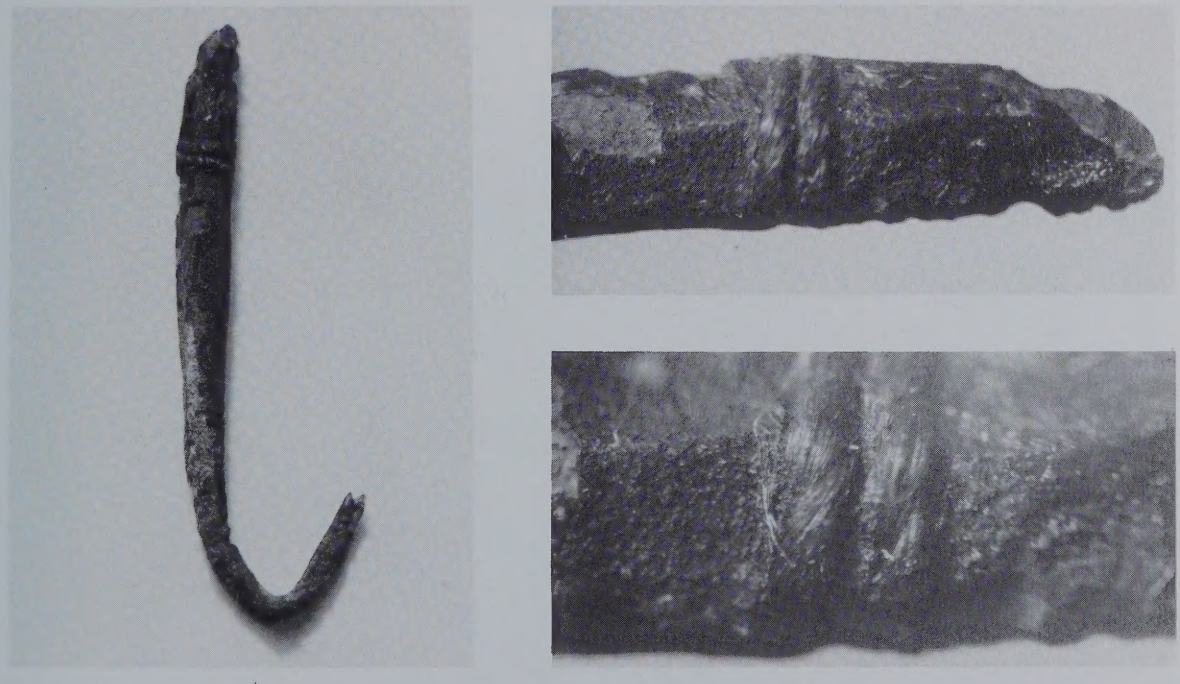


FIG: 41
Three views of Old Copper culture fish hook, measuring 1" in length, found by the owner at Two Rivers, Wisconsin in 1922. Hafting cordage preserved by copper salts.
Collection of Roger F. Rindt, Appleton, Wisconsin

FIG: 42
Fine Caddo Engraved water bottle found in Clark County, Arkansas. Has minor restoration and measures 5-1/8" height, 4-1/2" width.

FIG: 43
Large exquisite Caddo Hodges Engraved water bottle found in Arkansas. Without blemish or restoration, this artifact measures 7-1/2" in height, 5-1/2" width.

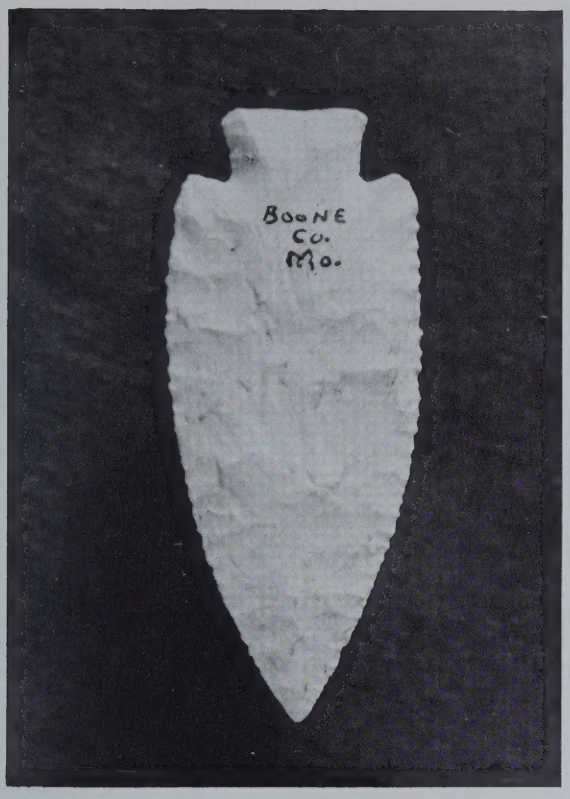


FIG: 44
Short stemmed Hardin made of White Chert, measures 4" length, 1-5/8" width, formerly in the Ed Buel collection.

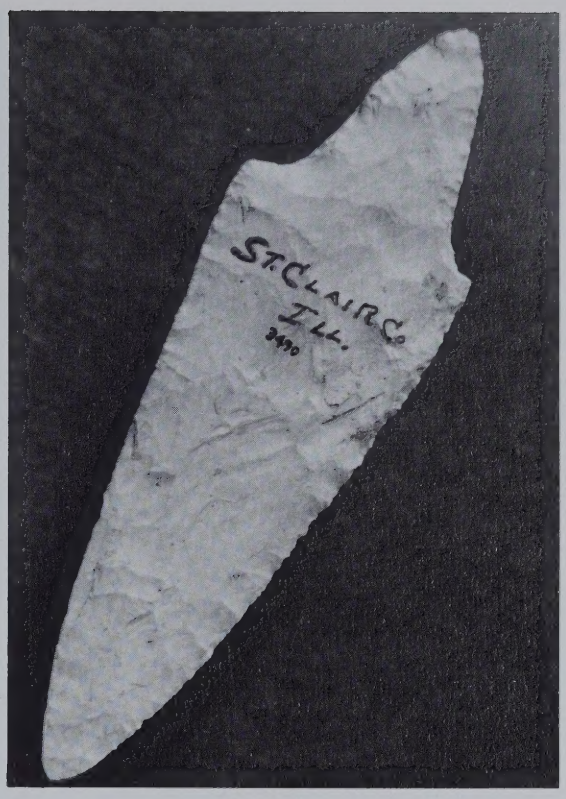


FIG: 45
Large Adena type knife, made of Cream colored chert, measures 6-1/2" length, 2" width, formerly in the Ben Thompson coll.

Collection of Joe Kinker, Lake St. Louis, Missouri

FIG: 46
Interesting Stone Fish Pendant, found by Alex Harris near Big Swamp Creek, Alabama, Macon County in May 1985. Measures 2-1/8" length, 1-1/8" width.
Collection of Glen Cheatwood, Delta, Alabama

FIG: 47
Well made, large flint knife or blade of Indiana Gray Hornstone found in Crawford County, Indiana. Formerly in the B.W. Stephens, Robert Jenkins collections.

Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

The Callicutt Clovis

by Rodney M. Peck

In the 1950's on a hill adjacent to a stream in Randolph County, North Carolina; Mr. Claude Chaney found a remarkable fluted Clovis point in his hog lot. What makes this particular find so unique is its size, shape and workmanship. Recorded as point number 300 by the North Carolina Fluted Point Survey, this classic artifact is the largest Clovis thus recorded in the State of North Carolina.

Shortly after the discovery, which was unearthed by a hog; Mr. Chaney gave the point as a gift to his brother-in-law, Claude Griffen. Mr. Griffen's indian artifact collection was then inherited by his son, Herman R. Griffen. In 1979, E.R. Callicutt, an amateur archaeologist recognized the significance of the point and asked to be the custodian of the artifact. Mr. Griffen relinquished this point to Mr. Callicutt only in 1985. Similar lithic stone material can still be found on the site today, indicating that it is a possible Paleo-indian campsite. The outstanding Clovis point is made of a light green silicified shale, which is native to the area. It is hoped that future work may reveal additional Paleo tools.

FIG: 48

The largest and finest Clovis point ever found and recorded in the State of North Carolina. Made of a light green silicified shale. Found Randolph County, North Carolina.

Collection of E.R. Callicutt, Greensboro, N.C.

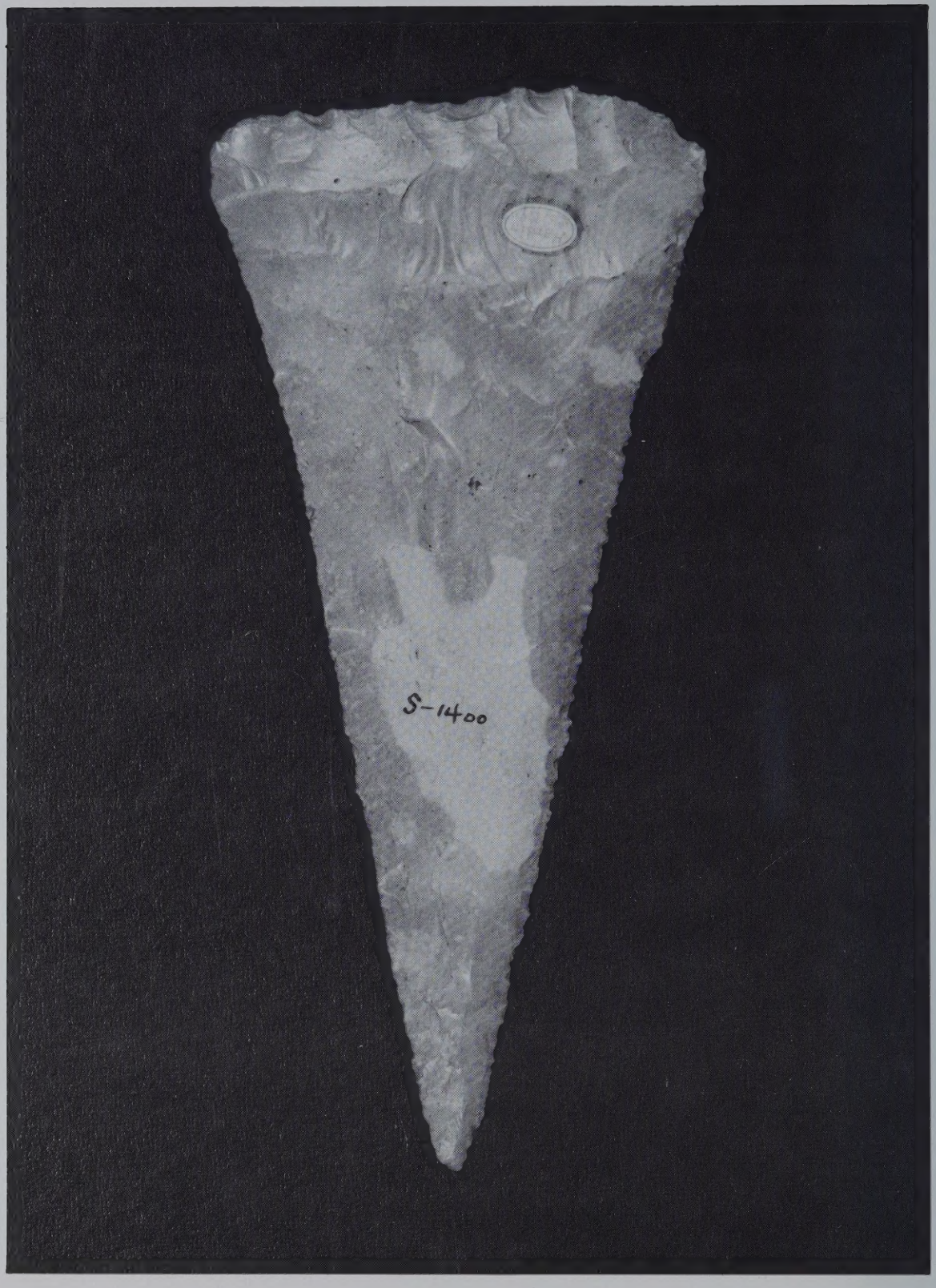


FIG: 49
Large Wide Base blade or knife, found Hardin County, Kentucky; measures 6-1/2" in length and is made from Gray Hornstone. Ex. Ed Buel collection.
Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

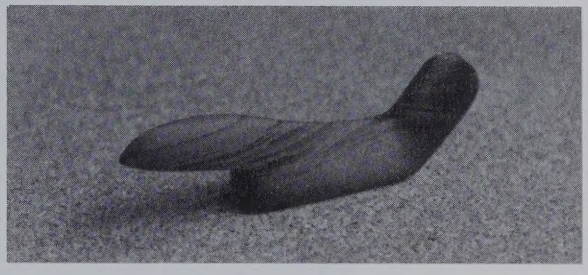
Facts about Fakes

by John F. Berner

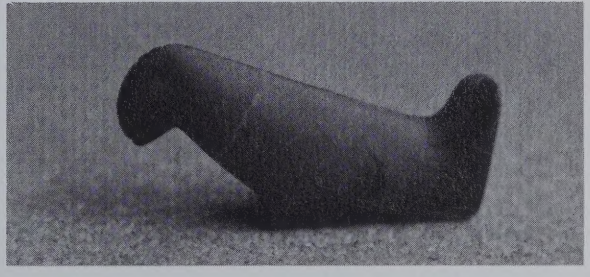
This is the third of a series whose purpose is dedicated to educating our membership and general public on the scourge of "Fakes". While it has been stated many times that Fakes and reproductions of North American Indian artifacts has a history of some one hundred and fifty plus years; many serious collectors are truly concerned about the modern proliferation of new reproductions and fakes. Indeed, all of us need be deeply concerned. Because, there are more workshops turning out spurious items today than at any time in the history of artifact preservation. The primary difference between today's reproductionists and many years past is the fact that today proper materials are being utilized for manufacturing.

We have attempted in this new series of articles to expose this disease through words and illustration with the hope that the masters of deceit will enjoy a more difficult profit in the future. Let us cite some recent examples that have shown up at various regional meetings and shows. One very popular item that appeals to serious collectors is the bannerstone. Especially those examples of beautiful and attractive hardstone. In early spring, several dealers displayed Feruginous quartz Butterflys, Hourglass, and Bottle style banners. All were perfectly made and were priced attractively at about $350 to $375 each depending on the quality of workmanship. To the inexperienced person, these offerings seemed like true bargains and a once in a lifetime opportunity. Not so. Any experienced dealer knows that authentic specimens will bring $1500 plus for the real thing. Dealers with such offerings are looking for the opportunity to cash in on ignorance.

While archaeological shows have ample shares of such bogus material; Flea Markets and Antique shows are a real haven. A new collector was recently stung on an assortment of this type of junk. Featured in this series are photo illustrations of the sting. Behold the fabulous "Knobbed Crescent" of attractive banded slate. The photo well illustrates this modern reproduction. Note that it features a raised ridge parallel to the central perforation. While the outline of this modern fake is reasonably accurate, the work lines are incorrect. Had the manufacturer worked all patterns correctly and attempted to simulate patination and age; many advanced collectors would have taken a chance on this colossus. As part of a package deal, this item was offered and sold at $375. In the past two years, several specimens with true authenticity sold in excess of $2500 each.



Birdstones also have enjoyed a reproductive Spring and the never ending flock of bogus specimens are now finding their way into many private collections. Look carefully at the next two photo illustrations of fake birdstones. Again the lines are not correct, the workmanship appears to have been the effort of a single maker who chose the proper raw material; banded slate. The smaller of the two items features the chunky body style with the wrong tail. The larger item simulates the angling neck chunky body birdstone type with unique features. This fake is tally marked along the ridged back and head, and it features asterisk eyes.



Exposing the work of the Fraudulent Artifact trade can only do so much to stem the tide of "Fakery". At our Annual Board of Directors meeting scheduled for late summer our society is going to consider some very strong measures to help our members and the general public deal with the Fake and Reproduction epidemic. A note in closing: As early as 1914, certain artifact collecting societies actually published the names and location of prominent dealers in Fraudulent Artifacts. I wonder what affect it had on profits and future sales?

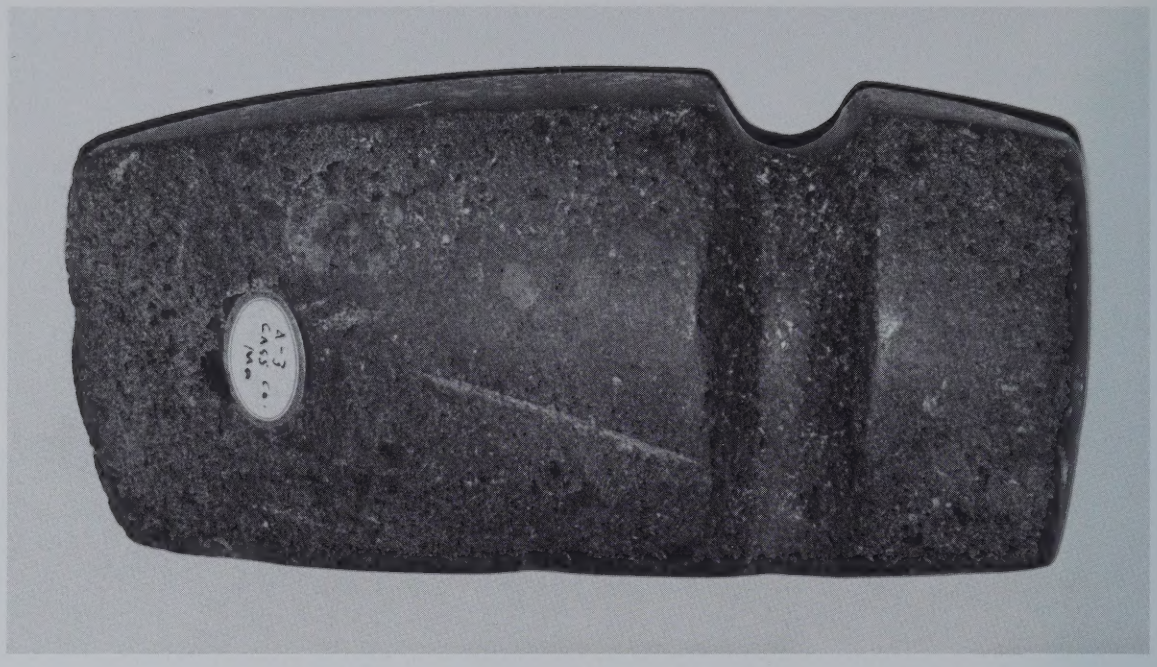


FIG: 50
Three-quarter grooved axe found in Cass County, Missouri, measures 7-1/2" length, weight 4-1/4 lbs. Formerly in the Ed Buel Collection. Axe No. 354
Collection of Hubert & Martha Bishop, Manhattan, IL

FIG: 51
Three-quarter grooved axe found in Johnson County, Kansas, measures 5-7/8" length, formerly in the Ed Buel collection. A very thin type axe. Axe No. 351
Collection of Hubert & Martha Bishop, Manhattan, IL

FIG: 52
Very symmetrical St. Charles "Dovetail" found in Miami County, Ohio. Measuring 5-1/4" in length, it is made of multi-color Flint Ridge flint with Cream, Reds, gray and greenish coloration. It is unusual in the fact that "fire-pops" caused by heat treating the flint occurred during manufacturing. Formerly in the H.C. Wachtel, John Berner, John Baldwin, Don Sailer collections.

Book & Publication Reviews

by John F. Berner

ADVANCE NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Mr. Gale V. Highsmith, well known collector of Fluted Axes and Celts is approaching publication of some 25 years of compilation. Entitled "The Fluted Axe", this hard-bound volume is 608 pages in depth. The 8 1/2" x 11" page format is planned for release this fall of 1985. The Fluted Axe features photographs of nearly all known genuine fluted axes in museums and private collections; including 334 from the author's collection. Fakes specimens are also shown for comparison with those in the possession of unsuspecting collectors and with those offered for sale. Provenance and history is included whenever available. Some of the topics discussed in this monumental work include: Types and features of the Fluted Axe, Purpose, Age, Who made them, Place of Origin, Relation to other Wisconsin Artifacts, Fluted Axe Substitutes, Thousand-Year intervals in which fluted axe production was discontinued (and reasons why), Travel routes of the culture, and most importantly; Distribution Maps. This publication will provide a new interpretation of various archaeological phases for students, amateur and professional archaeologist, historian or collector. The publication may be ordered from the author at $40.00 plus $3.00 mailing (plus $2.00 tax for Wisconsin residents). For information contact: Gale V. Highsmith, 2825 S. Burrell Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207.

SELECTED PREFORMS, POINTS and KNIVES of the NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Greg Perino, author, 404 pages, thousands of illustrations, Hard-bound, cover embossed in gold leaf, 1985, $40.00 plus $2.00 for postage. Available: 1501 Cleveland, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745 Identified as Volume I, I presume that Mr. Perino has all intentions of publishing a Volume II in the future. What a pleasant surprise was in store to receive this copy. No expense has been spared in using quality reproduction and fine paper. My copy has a place of honor in my archaeological library. The introduction is quite brief, but very adequate. The embossed cover features the life cycle of a projectile beginning with the first stage as a block of flint or chert, is depicted in preform stage, and ends in the final stage where the barbs are removed, the remainder being a column or drill which is then useless for cutting, and discarded. Four hundred and two identifiable type styles are covered in this publication beginning with the Abasolo unotched point and ending with the Young type.

The popular name of each point is given with the credit to the party or parties who named the type and the date. Where the type is identified with a particular site, this information is listed. An interesting anecdote is the introduction of the preform used to create the particular style or type. Immediately following is a short general description in layman's terminology. Age and assigned culture is also described with positive dating where available. Of extreme importance is the known distribution of each type, and finally; brief comments from the author. Each type is referenced with footnotes and identifiable publications.

From four to a dozen fine pen and ink drawings of the named type grace the top portion of each page, which amply illustrates the varients of typology. This coupled with the great variety of regional projectile types featured in this publication provides good reason for anyone interested in point typology to secure a copy for their personal library. I believe that "Selected Preforms, Points and Knives" provides the best overview of North American projectile types possible. I personally enjoy a much clearer understanding of typology after reading Mr. Perino's book. Surely, it will become a classic!

Notice to Editorial Contributors

Please forward all materials (articles, photographs, etc.) to your nearest Regional Editor (names and addresses listed in the front of this journal). If this is not possible, please forward information to the Editor-in-Chief.

1. Articles are preferred typewritten and double spaced on standard 8-1/2" x 11" paper. The author's name and address should appear below the title.

2. Photographs must be glossy black & white: 8 x 10's preferred, 5x7, 4x5's acceptable. NO POLAROIDS!

3. When submitting photographs, please include the following: Size, color of artifact, description of type of material, location of find (when known) such as County, state, name of finder, etc.

4. If quoting another article of publication, please credit the source with a footnote and biographical entry.

5. All photographs, articles, materials submitted cannot be returned after publication as such items are retained in the permanent files of the G.I.R.S.

6. Recently published material may be rejected unless specific reasons are given for doing so. If you have submitted the same information to another publication, please notify us when submitting.

Back Issues of Journals

This society is now in the 20th year of publication. Supplies of some Back Issues are extremely limited. We urge you to order copies of issues desired without delay:

	1966 through 1969	$5.50 each
Regular issues:	1970 through 1983	$5.00 each
	1985	$4.00 each
Special issues:	"Copper" 1978	$10.00 each
	"Pottery" 1979	$20.00 each
	"Dovetails" 1980	$20.00 each
	"Birdstones" 1982	$20.00 each

1985 Membership & Subscription Dues

The Board of Directors of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. (a non-profit organization) have determined that the 1985 Dues will be set at Twelve ($12.00) dollars. This entitles each member to receive Four (4) quarterly journals. Membership & Subscription dues begin with the Calendar year.

Address all correspondence to:

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

3335 Junaluska, Columbus, GA 31907

Statement of Purpose

The specific purpose of this non-profit National Society is to promote friendship and trust among persons interested in the preservation of authentic prehistoric North American artifacts by:

1. *Providing a medium of informational and educational exchange through the regular publication of journals.*
2. *Offering the opportunity for documentation and authentication of artifacts by the society's committee of specialists.*
3. *Taking a positive stand in opposing the display, exchange or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at society meetings.*

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